DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 106 027 RC 008 496

AUTHOR	Coleman, A. Lee, Comp.; And Others
TITLE	Rural Development and the Quality of Life in Harlan, Perry, Whitley, and Wolfe Counties: Summaries of Data from Surveys of Households in 1961 and 1973--Perry County Databook, RS-36.
INSTITUTION	Kentucky Univ., Lexington. Agricultural Experiment Station.; Kentucky Univ., Lexington. Dept. of Sociology.
SPONS AGENCY	Cooperative State Research Service (DOA), Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	KAES-RS-36; USDA-CSRS-S-79
PUB DATE	Dec 73
NOTE	28p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.76 HC-$1.95 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	*Changing Attitudes; Comparative Analysis; Family (Sociological Unit); Heads of Households; Living Standards; *Municipalities; Occupations; Opinions; Residential Patterns; *Rural Areas; Rural Development; Social Relations; *Socioeconomic Status; Surveys; *Tables (Data); Values
IDENTIFIERS	Kentucky; *Quality Of Life

ABSTRACT

As part of a larger study prepared to provide local leaders with information on socioeconomic characteristics and household attitudes in four Kentucky counties, this databook on Perry County is compiled from 1961 (open country area) and 1973 (open country and nonopen country area) surveys. The sampling procedure involved a random selection of small-area sample segments and then a random selection of households to be interviewed. Interpretive summaries are provided for the following survey components: (1) Residential Characteristics; (2) Household Characteristics; (3) Level of Living; (4) Occupational Characteristics; (5) Income Characteristics; (6) Social Participation; (7) Opinion of Change in Quality of Life in County, 1973; (8) Opinion of Change in Quality of Life in Own Family, 1973; and (9) Opinion of Quality of Life Change in the U.S., 1973. Significant survey responses indicated that when compared with the combined responses of all four counties surveyed, Perry County had proportionately more: change in country households; differences in attitudes concerning jobs (greater dissatisfaction with doing the same job, job importance, chances of getting ahead, retirement, and money earned); and dissatisfaction with politics, political parties, job opportunities, public housing, youth opportunities, and U.S. agriculture and land use. (JC)

ED106027

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN HARLAN, PERRY, WHITLEY, AND WOLFE COUNTIES: SUMMARIES OF DATA FROM SURVEYS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1961 AND 1973

RECEIVED
APR 23 1975
CESU
E.R.I.C.

Perry County Databook

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

Compiled

by

A. L. Coleman
C.M. Coughenour
Anne V. Gabbard
and
David Zierath

Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Agricultural Experiment Station

RS-36

December 1973

RC008496

(50) 8/28/74

0002

PREFACE

The purpose of preparing this databook is to provide local leaders and officials with information obtained from sample surveys of households in Harlan, Perry, Whitley and Wolfe counties. The data were compiled from surveys in 1961 and 1973--made for somewhat different but related purposes. Both surveys included information on selected social and economic characteristics and attitudes of the households and of family members thereby permitting comparisons of households at two points in time. The 1973 survey also obtained considerable information on attitudes about changes in aspects of the quality of life in each county since 1960.

Area sampling procedures were used in both instances to identify households from which information was obtained. In the 1961 survey only residents in open country areas of each county were interviewed, while the 1973 survey included residents of non-open country as well as open country areas. The sampling procedure involved a random selection of small-area sample segments and then a random selection of households to be interviewed in each segment. The sampling rate of open country households in each county was determined by dividing the number of open country households in each county by the total number of open country households in all four counties. Proportionate sampling rates also were used in non-open country areas. Consequently, the data obtained and summarized in the tables approximate those which would have been obtained if a simple random sample of households in all four counties had been drawn. In both surveys the person(s) interviewed were the household Head and/or Homemaker.

The survey in 1961 was made as part of an Agricultural Experiment Station research project on Factors in the Adjustment of Families and Individuals to Changing Conditions in Low Income Rural Areas. The 1973 survey is part of a research project on Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South. These studies--made in cooperation with Agricultural Experiment Stations in several southern states[1]--reflect an interest in rural development, which has been maintained for more than a decade, by members of the Department of Sociology. Support of these research studies by the Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, is gratefully acknowledged.

---

[1] Agricultural Experiment Stations in the following states are cooperating with Kentucky in the present study: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

0003

INTERPRETIVE SUMMARY

Residential characteristics. In 1973 the great majority of Perry County families lived in single family dwellings which they owned. Single family houses predominated despite the substantial proportion (17 percent) of open country families living in mobile homes. Over 3 out of 4 open country houses were located on hard surfaced roads, and 22 percent of the families had moved at least once in the past 5 years. Moreover, nearly 1 out of 3 families would like to move from their present residence. Except for the higher proportion of country families in mobile homes and the more frequent desire among all residents to move, residential characteristics of Perry County households were much like those in the four survey counties combined (Harlan, Perry, Whitley and Wolfe).

Perry County home ownership in open country areas has increased during the past 12 years, access to the outside via a hard-surfaced road has improved dramatically, and the proportion of households on farms has dropped very low. The same trends were evident in the four counties combined, but to a somewhat smaller degree.

Household characteristics. The typical household in Perry County in 1973 consisted of 3 or fewer persons (65 percent) and had a male head (80 percent) who was married (74 percent) and had had between 5 and 11 years of schooling (56 percent). Fifty-one percent of the household heads were 50 years of age or older. In these respects Perry County households did not differ much from those in all four counties combined.

However, the characteristics of households in towns--Hazard and Vicco--differed from the country households and from those of households in towns in the other counties.[1] In part, this was because there were disproportionate numbers of older, female, widowed heads of households living in Hazard and Vicco, and in part because in the combined counties a higher percentage of heads of households in the towns than in the open country have had at least a high school education.

Compared with open country households in 1961, the open country households in 1973 were smaller, fewer contained children aged 18 or older, and the head of the household had had more schooling. In these respects, also, the change in the country households in Perry County has been greater than in the country households of the four counties combined. In other respects little change occurred between 1961 and 1973.

---

[1] In the Interpretive Summary the terms country and town will be used to refer to the tabular data labeled open country (O.C.) and non-open country (N.C.), respectively.

Occupational characteristics. The typical household head in Perry County in 1973 was "fully able to work" (61 percent), was "employed full time" (62 percent), and liked most aspects of his job, except for his chances of getting ahead and the retirement and other benefits provided. Except for the latter reservations, the typical household head was like most heads of households in all four counties. As in the other counties, the largest numbers of male heads were laborers, operatives, and craftsmen, and only a quarter of the homemakers were employed.

In being able to work and in full time employment, heads of households living in the country were little different in 1973 from those in towns, nor did they differ from those in other counties in these respects. But there were many more town male heads employed in professional and managerial work than was the case in the country. This difference was also true of the four counties combined. More town than country homemakers were employed in both Perry and the other counties. Too few male heads in the Perry County towns responded to questions on occupational satisfaction to permit meaningful comparisons with country household heads.

Compared with 12 years ago, more male heads were laborers and craftsmen and fewer were operatives. It is not surprising, then, that proportionately fewer male heads of country households in 1973 disliked the steadiness of their work, and proportionately more disliked doing the same job, the lack of importance of the job, the chances of getting ahead, the retirement and other benefits, and the amount of money earned. In most of these respects the difference in attitudes (1961 and 1973) was greater than for those in all four counties combined.

Level of Living. Most families in Perry County (78 percent) live in 4-to-6 room houses, and an equal or larger proportion of the homes contain modern plumbing and kitchen facilities. Except for air conditioner and home freezer, more than half of the families have every convenience included in the survey. Central heating and telephone are the major conveniences that homes least often have.

The homes in the country tend to be somewhat smaller and less frequently contain modern conveniences, especially central heating and plumbing, than do homes in towns. Even so, country homes as well as those in towns in Perry County more often are modernized in these respects than homes in the four counties as a whole.

There has been substantial improvement in housing of open country residents in the past 12 years. Two out of 3 families today live in a 5-7 room house, compared to a little more than 1 out of 3 who did so in 1961. Moreover, most are now modernized. For example, all of the homes surveyed in 1973 had a gas or electric range compared to only 72 percent 12 years ago. Ninety percent, compared to 60 percent in 1961, had piped water, and 71 percent compared to 32 percent had hot water. Seven out of 10 today, compared to just over 2 out of 10 in 1961, have an inside toilet and shower, and nearly one-half have central heating compared to 1 out of 6 in 1961. The increase in material possessions parallels a decrease in the number of children and an increase in incomes.

0005

Income. A third of Perry County families in 1972 had incomes below $4,000, and these low-income families as often lived in towns as in the country. For most families the major source of income was wages, salaries, and profits from businesses (59 percent) and Social Security and pensions was the major source for the next largest number (38 percent). Most male heads of families (75 percent) regarded their income as satisfactory or very satisfactory, although 1 out of 3 thought it was not sufficient. In amount and source of income and satisfaction with their income, the people in Perry County were much like those in all counties surveyed, although somewhat fewer in Perry County had low incomes, or were dissatisfied with their income. Unlike the four counties combined, there was little difference between town and city people as to their major source of income.

Reflected in the improvement in level of living noted earlier was a substantial increase in the incomes of country families in the past 12 years; the proportion with incomes of $4,000 or more nearly doubled, 36 to 67 percent. No doubt this was partly due to the increase in Social Security and pensions as a source of income. Despite the increase in income and level of living there has been little increase in the percentage satisfied with their incomes, reflecting the fact that wants increase as rapidly as do incomes.

Social Participation. Like people in all the counties surveyed, one-fourth of the families in Perry County do not participate in any formally organized groups, such as a church, lodge, or civic club. Moreover, although townspeople in Perry County participate more actively in such organizations than do country residents, the townspeople surveyed are less active than townspeople in the four counties combined. Country residents in Perry County are more active in formal organizations now than they were 12 years ago; 39 percent now compared to 31 percent 12 years ago have medium to very high levels of social participation.

The most popular leisure time pursuits are television viewing and other indoor activities, and various outdoor activities and spectator events. Except for the greater interest of townspeople in indoor recreational activities and a lower interest in outdoor activities, differences between town and open country residents or between people in Perry County and all four counties combined are small.

Opinion of Change in Quality of Life in Perry County. In its material aspects the quality of life has improved markedly in the past 12 years, and in mid-1973 nearly two-thirds of the heads of households surveyed felt that "in general and on the average" the quality of life for most people in the county had improved during the past decade. The people in towns who expressed opinions more often felt this was true (78 percent) than those in the open country (60 percent), and this town-country difference in the perception of improvement is characteristic of the people surveyed in all four counties.

Specific aspects of the quality of life in which most people thought improvement had occurred over the past decade were public schools, higher educational opportunities, medical care and services, welfare programs, the situation for poor people, transportation and roads, incomes,

public utilities, opportunities for older people and for Blacks, and the county as a place to live. At the same time, a majority (50 percent or more) consider the current situation to be "pretty good" or "very good" for only 7 of these 11 aspects: public schools, higher educational opportunities, welfare programs, the situation for poor people, incomes, public utilities, and the county as a place to live (a majority also rate religion the same way). A higher percentage of people living in Hazard and Vicco than those living in the country thought that the quality of welfare programs, roads, and incomes had improved and proportionately more of the town than the country people thought the current situation in these respects was pretty good or very good. Town people also more often than country people rated the current situation as very good in respect to higher educational opportunities and the county as a place to live. But town people were much lower than country people in their rating of the improvement and current situation of medical care and they less often saw improvement in the situation of old people. Otherwise country and town people were equally likely to say that each of these 11 aspects of the quality of life had improved and the current situation was good. Finally, in these aspects of the quality of life that most people in Perry County feel have improved, the percentage with this attitude in each case except medical care and services and transportation was about the same as or a little greater than for people in all four counties combined.

As most local people view the past decade, several aspects of the quality of life in Perry County have not improved. The opinions of most people were that the quality of county government had not changed and the current situation is only fair. Similar views are held with respect to politics and political parties, law enforcement, obedience to law, job opportunities, religion, physical environment, public housing, buying power, recreational opportunities, and opportunities for young people. Those in the country were less inclined than those in towns to see improvement in the quality of county government, law enforcement, and public housing, and more inclined to say that buying power and opportunities for young and old people had improved. Compared to all four counties combined, Perry Countians assess less favorably their politics and political parties, job opportunities, public housing, and opportunities for youth. In other respects they don't differ much from the four'county average.

Most people in Perry County, regardless of residence, felt that the situation for agriculture and land use had worsened in the past decade, and a higher proportion in Perry County held this opinion than in all four counties combined.

Opinion of change in quality of life in own family. While 51 percent of the families in Perry County felt that the quality of life for their own family five years ago was good or very good, 62 percent felt this way when interviewed in the early summer of 1973. On the other hand, 1 out of 5 felt that the quality of their life was fair or very poor five

years ago, but only 1 person in 15 felt it was still this poor. Moreover, although 9 percent felt that the change in their family situation during the past 10 years had been for the worse, 60 percent felt that it now was somewhat or much better than formerly. In rating their family situations five years ago and in mid-1973, and in their opinions about improvement during the past 10 years, relatively fewer open country than town residents felt that their situation was good or had significantly improved. In these respects town-country differences in Perry County are like those in all counties studied.

Opinion of quality of life change in the U.S. Although 50 percent of the persons interviewed in Hazard and Vicco felt that the quality of life in the U.S. was getting better, only 29 percent of the country respondents felt so, and, in general, opinion was quite divided as to the nature of change. Town-country differences were in the same direction in the four counties combined, but not as sharp as in Perry.

0008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Interpretive Summary ii

II. Tables

1. Residential Characteristics 1
   - Type of house
   - Type of road
   - Farm classification
   - Home tenure
   - Residential satisfaction of male heads of households
   - Residence change in past five years

2. Household Characteristics 2
   - Size of household
   - Race
   - Sex of head
   - Age of head
   - Education of head
   - Marital status of head
   - Type of family
   - Stage of family cycle

3. Occupational Characteristics 4
   - Ability of head to work
   - Employment status of male heads
   - Occupation of male head
   - Employment status of homemaker
   - Occupation of homemaker
   - Occupational satisfaction of male heads

4. Level of Living 7
   - Number of rooms in house
   - Material possessions

5. Income Characteristics 8
   - Total family income
   - Sources of income
   - Major source of income
   - Income satisfaction of male heads
   - Income sufficiency (opinions of male heads only)

6. Social Participation 9
   - Participation in formal organizations
   - Participation in leisure time activities

7. Opinion of Change in Quality of Life in County, 1973 11
General quality of life
County government
Politics
Public schools
Higher educational opportunities
Agriculture
Medical care and health service
Welfare programs
Situation for poor people
Law enforcement
Obedience to laws
Transportation
Income
Job opportunities
Buying power of income
Religion
Recreational opportunities
Public utilities
Physical environment
Public housing
Opportunities for the young
Opportunities for the old
Opportunities for the Blacks
As a place to live

8. Opinion of Change in Quality of Life in own Family, 1973 17
Rating 5 years ago
Rating now
Rating of family changes

9. Opinions of Change in Quality of Life in the United States, 1973 18

II. TABLES

Table 1. Residential Characteristics

Item	Perry County				4-County Total**			
	1961	1973			1961	1973		
	O.C*	O.C*	N.C*	Total	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
		-percent-				-percent-		
Type of House								
Mobile home	--	17	4	13	--	8	4	7
House (single family	--	83	96	87	--	92	92	92
Apartment	--	0	0	0	--	0	4	1
		(69)+	(28)	(96)		(320)	(144)	(464)
Type of Road								
Hard surface	32	77	93	81	40	79	96	84
Other	68	23	7	19	60	21	4	16
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Farm Classification								
Farm	7	3	4	3	20	11	2	8
Nonfarm	93	97	96	97	80	89	98	92
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(319)	(144)	(463)
Home Tenure								
Own home	60	74	71	73	69	73	69	72
Pay cash rent	38	20	22	21	25	18	26	20
Other	2	6	7	6	6	9	5	8
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(265)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Residential Satisfaction of Male Heads								
Would not like to move	72	71	50	67	77	85	75	82
Would like to move	26	29	50	33	21	14	23	17
Undecided	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
	(50)	(35)	(8)	(43)	(212)	(158)	(61)	(219)
Residence Change in Past Five Years								
No change	--	78	81	79	--	82	82	82
One change	--	16	15	16	--	12	13	12
Two changes	--	3	4	3	--	4	4	4
Three or more changes	--	3	0	2	--	2	1	2
		(69)	(27)	(96)		(316)	(143)	(459)

*O.C. - Open country household
N.C. - Non-open country household
**4-County Total - all households surveyed in Harlan, Perry, Whitley, and Wolfe counties
+Number in parenthesis is the total respondents for the item

Table 2. Household Characteristics

Item	Perry County				4-County Total**			
	1961	1973			1961	1973		
	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
	-percent-				-percent-			
Size of Household								
One	5	9	25	13	8	8	14	10
Two	20	39	25	35	25	34	33	34
Three	18	20	7	17	17	19	20	19
Four	19	18	21	19	14	16	15	16
Five	7	7	14	9	11	11	12	11
Six	7	3	4	3	8	5	3	5
Seven	7	3	4	3	6	5	1	3
Eight	10	0	0	0	5	1	1	1
Nine or more	7	1	0	1	6	1	1	1
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Race								
White	100	100	96	99	100	99	98	99
Black	0	0	4	1	0	1	2	1
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Sex of Head								
Male	90	87	64	80	84	83	74	80
Female	10	13	36	20	16	17	26	20
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Age of Head								
Less than 20 years	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
20-29	5	25	7	20	8	13	10	12
30-39	18	16	14	16	18	13	11	13
40-44	18	1	7	3	12	7	13	9
45-49	10	10	7	9	7	9	6	8
50-54	17	10	14	11	12	13	15	13
55-64	15	9	25	13	18	14	21	16
65-74	12	16	22	18	16	21	18	20
75 or more	5	12	4	9	9	10	6	9
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Education of Head								
No school	2	4	0	3	3	3	1	2
1-3 years	12	9	7	8	14	11	4	9
4	8	1	3	2	11	8	4	7
5-7	30	16	11	14	25	19	8	15
8	26	32	11	26	27	31	19	27
9-11	6	10	28	16	9	11	16	13
H.S. Diploma	12	13	18	15	7	10	21	14
1-3 years college	2	9	18	11	1	4	16	7
College graduate or more	2	6	4	5	3	3	12	6
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(264)	(318)	(144)	(462)

Table 2.(Continued)

	1961	1973			-1961	1973		
	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
Marital Status of Head								
Married	86	80	61	74	80	79	72	76
Never married	0	0	7	2	1	2	3	2
Divorced	0	1	4	2	2	3	4	4
Separated	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Widowed	12	19	28	22	17	15	21	17
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Type of Family								
Head and spouse	77	76	53	69	67	73	66	71
Head only	10	13	32	19	14	15	25	18
Head and spouse plus other single adult(s)	5	4	7	5	11	5	5	5
Other types	8	7	8	7	8	7	4	6
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Stage in Family Cycle								
Head less than 35 years(no children)	2	10	11	10	2	5	6	5
Children under 4 yrs.	2	9	3	6	4	6	3	5
Children 4-9	10	17	4	13	10	10	8	10
Children 10-17	27	16	18	18	21	21	21	21
Children 18+	38	10	25	14	22	20	24	21
Head (and/or spouse) only, aged 36-59 (neither less than 35)	8	13	28	18	10	12	17	14
Head (and/or spouse) only, both 60+	13	23	14.	21	21	26	21	24
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)

Table 3. Occupational Characteristics

Item	Perry County				4-County Total**			
	1961	1973			1961	1973		
	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
	-percent-				-percent-			
Ability of Head to Work								
Fully able	67	60	64	61	63	52	64	56
Limited	15	4	3	4	11	11	5	9
Disabled	[8[1]]	3	4	3	[20[1]]	3	2	3
Retired (disabled)		13	11	12		18	11	16
Retired	10	20	18	20	6	16	18	16
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Employment Status of Male Heads								
Employed full time	[67[2]]	58	72	62	[65[2]]	50	65	54
Employed part time		8	0	6		6	3	5
Unemployed--looking for work	10	0	0	0	5	5	6	5
Unemployed--not looking for work	23	34	28	32	30	39	26	36
	(52)	(60)	(18)	(78)	(219)	(264)	(107)	(371)
Occupation of Male Heads								
Farm Operator or manager	0	0	0	0	16	7	1	5
Farm laborer, foreman	5	0	0	0	9	1	0	1
Manager, proprietor, professional, technical	10	7	39	15	9	6	29	14
Sales, clerical	5	12	15	13	3	4	9	6
Craftsman, foreman	12	18	15	17	9	20	27	22
Domestic or service	3	10	8	9	5	5	9	6
Operative	55	18	15	17	40	29	17	25
Laborer	10	35	8	29	9	28	8	21
	(40)	(40)	(13)	(53)	(153)	(153)	(78)	(231)
Employment Status of Homemaker								
Not employed outside home	--	80	63	75	--	80	61	74
Employed full time	--	14	22	17	--	13	26	17
Employed part time	--	3	7	4	--	3	3	3
Unemployed--looking for work	--	3	4	3	--	2	4	2
Unemployed--not looking for work	--	0	4	1	--	2	6	4
		(64)	(27)	(91)		(307)	(140)	(447)

[1] In 1961 the categories "disabled" and "retired (disabled)" were combined.
[2] In 1961 the categories "employed full time" and "employed part time were combined.

Table 3. (Continued)

	1961	1973			1961	1973		
	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
Occupation of Homemaker								
Not employed	83	82	70	79	94	84	70	80
Manager, proprietor, professional, technical	7	8	15	10	2	3	13	6
Sales, clerical	3	5	11	7	1	3	6	4
Domestic, service	7	5	4	4	2	4	8	5
Operative	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	5
	(59)	(64)	(27)	(91)	(254)	(307)	(140)	(447)
Occupational Satisfaction of Male Heads								
No. hours must work:								
Dislikes	13	17	20	17	10	18	19	18
Likes	87	83	80	83	88	82	81	82
Don't know	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	(31)	(18)	(5)	(23)	(124)	(73)	(37)	(110)
Steadiness of Work:								
Dislikes	26	6	0	4	20	12	5	10
Likes	74	94	100	96	80	88	95	90
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(31)	(18)	(5)	(23)	(124)	(73)	(37)	(110)
Doing same job:								
Dislikes	7	18	0	15	9	13	12	13
Likes	93	76	100	80	91	85	88	86
Don't know	0	6	0	5	0	2	0	1
	(29)	(17)	(3)	(20)	(122)	(63)	(33)	(96)
Way boss treats him:								
Dislikes	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	4
Likes	100	93	100	94	99	94	93	94
Don't know	0	7	0	6	0	3	0	2
	(29)	(15)	(2)	(17)	(102)	(60)	(30)	(90)
Working Conditions:								
Dislikes	19	23	0	18	16	9	3	7
Likes	81	77	100	82	84	90	94	91
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
	(31)	(17)	(5)	(22)	(102)	(69)	(37)	(106)
Amount of responsibility:								
Dislikes	17	0	0	0	10	8	6	6
Likes	80	88	100	90	88	84	94	88
Don't know	3	12	0	10	2	8	0	6
	(30)	(17)	(4)	(21)	(123)	(70)	(36)	(106)
Importance of job to others:								
Dislikes	0	11	0	9	2	6	0	4
Likes	83	67	100	74	88	85	100	90
Don't know	17	22	0	17	10	9	0	6
	(30)	(18)	(5)	(23)	(123)	(68)	(37)	(105)

Table 3. (Continued)

	1961	1973			1961	1973		
	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
Chances of getting ahead :								
Dislikes	35	65	50	62	29	49	32	44
Likes	65	35	50	38	64	49	68	55
Don't know	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	1
	(31)	(17)	(4)	(21)	(124)	(67)	(34)	(101)
Retirement and other benefits :								
Dislikes	32	57	33	53	34	46	16	35
Likes	68	43	67	47	61	43	72	53
Don't know	0	0	0	0	5	11	12	12
	(31)	(14)	(3)	(17)	(110)	(44)	(25)	(69)
Amount of money earned :								
Dislikes	26	44	0	35	27	48	24	40
Likes	74	56	100	65	73	51	76	59
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	(31)	(18)	(5)	(23)	(124)	(69)	(37)	(106)
Kind of work done :								
Dislikes	10	11	0	9	5	6	3	5
Likes	90	83	100	87	95	93	97	94
Don't know	0	6	0	4	0	1	0	1
	(31)	(18)	(5)	(23)	(124)	(73)	(37)	(110)
People worked with :								
Dislikes	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	4
Likes	100	100	100	100	99	97	94	96
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(30)	(15)	(4)	(19)	(118)	(62)	(36)	(98)

Table 4. Level of Living

Item	Perry County				4-County Total**			
	1961	1973			1961	1973		
	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
	-percent-				-percent-			
Number of rooms in house								
One-two	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1
Three	2	0	4	1	5	3	4	3
Four	47	30	11	25	29	28	17	25
Five	23	32	21	29	26	33	24	31
Six	13	22	29	24	21	24	31	26
Seven	3	12	21	14	9	7	9	7
Eight	5	4	7	5	4	2	9	4
Nine+	7	0	7	2	3	2	6	3
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(312)	(144)	(456)
Material Possessions (percent possessing each item[1])								
Automobile	47	67	71	68	47	64	78	68
Truck	22	26	7	21	22	30	13	25
Gas or Elect. range	72	100	100	100	64	94	99	96
Piped water	60	90	100	92	41	74	99	82
Hot water heater	32	71	96	78	23	60	96	71
Mechanical refrigerator	95	99	100	99	91	99	100	100
Home Freezer	17	28	29	28	17	42	31	39
Elect.sewing machine	8	39	50	42	12	45	58	49
Inside flush toilet	22	71	100	79	15	61	99	73
Bath or shower	23	70	96	77	21	60	98	72
Air conditioner	3	25	39	29	2	12	36	20
Kitchen sink	70	94	100	96	58	87	99	91
Vacuum cleaner	35	65	79	69	27	60	87	69
Telephone	22	67	82	71	26	65	85	72
Central heating	17	48	75	56	13	33	75	46
Radio	85	99	100	99	85	95	97	96
Television	55	87	100	91	58	93	99	95
Weekly newspaper	15	26	46	32	11	20	38	25
Farm or Trade magazine	8	13	21	16	14	24	29	25
Magazine for women	7	25	46	31	7	19	47	28
Other Week or month magazine	3	39	54	43	3	30	65	41
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)

[1]Percentages based on same n for each item.

Table 5. Income Characteristics

Item	Perry County				4-County Total**			
	1961	1973			1961	1973		
	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
	-percent-				-percent-			
Total Family Income								
None	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
$1 - 999	20	1	4	2	31	4	1	3
1000 - 1999	19	12	8	11	22	16	6	13
2000 - 3999	20	20	20	20	25	31	20	28
4000+	36	67	68	67	18	49	73	56
	(59)	(66)	(25)	(91)	(264)	(312)	(138)	(450)
Sources of Income[1]								
Salary, wages, business	69	59	64	61	44	49	67	55
Farm income	7	4	0	3	22	11	1	8
Investments	0	10	18	12	2	11	17	13
Retirement, pensions (social security)	22	44	39	42	29	50	44	48
Welfare	8	13	4	10	17[2]	23	5	17
Unemployment compensation	3	3	4	3	8	1	3	2
Miscellaneous	7	6	11	7	7	4	8	5
	(58)	(28)	(39)	(97)	(263)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Major Source of Income								
Salary, wages, business	66	57	60	59	48	45	68	52
Farm profits	0	0	0	0	10	3	1	2
Investments	0	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
Retirement, pensions (social security)	21	41	32	38	25	44	27	39
Welfare	9	0	0	0	12	7	1	5
Unemployment compensation	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	1
Miscellaneous	2	0	4	1	1	0	1	0
	(57)	(66)	(28)	(94)	(227)	(315)	(141)	(456)
Income Satisfaction of male heads								
Very satisfactory	8	3	12	5	7	6	10	7
Satisfactory	58	66	88	70	60	60	67	62
Unsatisfactory	34	31	0	25	33	34	23	31
	(50)	(35)	(8)	(43)	(211)	(158)	(61)	(219)
Income Sufficiency (Opinions of Male Heads Only)								
Judged insufficient	40	34	25	33	47	43	20	36
	(48)	(35)	(8)	(43)	(202)	(158)	(61)	(219)

[1]Percents listed indicate those receiving some income from each source

[2]Total n upon which 1961 percents are based in the welfare category is 241. County n is 50.

Table 6. Social Participation

Item	Perry County				4-County Total**			
	1961	1973			1961	1973		
	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
	-percent-				-percent-			
Participation in formal organizations								
Membership and Participation in Organizations:								
None	48	28	18	25	34	31	18	27
Low	21	33	21	30	25	30	17	26
Medium	22	25	39	29	29	22	26	23
High	9	10	11	10	10	13	18	15
Very high	0	4	11	6	2	4	21	9
	(60)	(69)	(28)	(97)	(266)	(320)	(144)	(464)
Participation in Leisure Time Activities[1]								
Hunting and/or fishing:								
Never	--	38	36	37	--	44	42	43
Sometimes	--	36	39	37	--	29	35	31
Often	--	26	25	26	--	27	23	26
		(69)	(28)	(97)		(320)	(144)	(464)
Camping, boating, etc.:								
Never	--	71	68	70	--	74	67	72
Sometimes	--	19	24	21	--	15	22	17
Often	--	10	8	9	--	11	11	11
		(69)	(28)	(97)		(320)	(144)	(464)
In-door Activities:								
Never	--	3	0	2	--	4	1	3
Sometimes	--	20	7	17	--	17	16	16
Often	--	77	93	81	--	79	83	81
		(69)	(28)	(97)		(320)	(144)	(464)
Out-door Activities:								
Never	--	19	32	23	--	18	30	22
Sometimes	--	34	36	35	--	24	25	25
Often	--	47	32	42	--	58	45	53
		(69)	(28)	(97)		(320)	(144)	(464)
Participant Activities:								
Never	--	57	64	59	--	68	53	63
Sometimes	--	23	14	21	--	14	22	17
Often	--	20	22	20	--	18	25	20
		(69)	(28)	(97)		(320)	(144)	(464)
Spectator Activities:								
Never	--	65	54	62	--	64	44	58
Sometimes	--	7	7	7	--	12	19	14
Often	--	28	39	31	--	24	37	28
		(69)	(28)	(97)		(320)	(144)	(464)

Table 6. (Continued)

	1961	1973			1961	1973		
	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
Neighborhood and Community Activities :								
Never	--	58	36	51	--	60	33	52
Sometimes	--	22	39	27	--	25	38	29
Often	--	20	25	22	--	15	29	19
		(69)	(28)	(97)		(320)	(144)	(464)
Informal Social Activities:								
Never	--	65	50	61	--	76	69	74
Sometimes	--	21	25	22	--	16	17	17
Often	--	14	25	17	--	8	14	9
		(69)	(28)	(97)		(320)	(144)	(464)
Formal Associations:								
Never	--	90	64	83	--	90	64	82
Sometimes	--	1	22	7	--	4	19	8
Often	--	9	14	10	--	6	17	10
		(69)	(28)	(97)		(320)	(144)	(464)

[1]No data was collected on this item or any of the remaining items in 1961.

Table 7. Opinion of Change in Quality of Life in County, 1973

Item	Perry County 1973 O.C.*	Perry County 1973 N.C.*	Perry County 1973 Total	4-County Total** 1973 O.C.*	4-County Total** 1973 N.C.*	4-County Total** 1973 Total
	-percent-			-percent-		
General Quality of Life						
Quality of Life for Most People:						
Improved	60	78	65	63	77	68
Gotten worse	28	0	20	20	9	17
Remained same	12	22	15	17	14	15
	(58)	(23)	(81)	(274)	(125)	(399)
County Government						
Change in:						
Improved	20	41	26	27	42	32
Gotten worse	25	18	23	21	11	18
Remained same	55	41	51	52	47	50
	(40)	(17)	(57)	(211)	(108)	(319)
Current situation:						
Very good	8	0	5	7	6	6
Pretty good	17	33	22	28	36	31
Fair	57	56	57	41	40	41
Poor	18	11	16	24	18	22
	(40)	(18)	(58)	(214)	(110)	(324)
Politics and political parties						
Change in:						
Improved	11	12	11	16	16	16
Gotten worse	35	29	33	25	19	23
Remained same	54	59	56	59	65	61
	(37)	(17)	(54)	(208)	(99)	(307)
Current situation:						
Very good	6	0	4	5	1	4
Pretty good	8	11	9	22	28	24
Fair	62	78	67	45	43	44
Poor	24	11	20	28	28	28
	(37)	(18)	(55)	(206)	(100)	(306)
Public Schools						
Change in:						
Improved	88	86	88	77	78	77
Gotten worse	10	5	8	12	12	12
Remained same	2	9	4	11	10	11
	(52)	(22)	(74)	(259)	(121)	(380)
Current situation:						
Very good	28	41	32	29	31	30
Pretty good	57	41	52	48	48	48
Fair	11	18	13	16	13	15
Poor	4	0	3	7	8	7
	(53)	(22)	(75)	(258)	(120)	(378)

Table 7. (Continued)

	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
Higher Educational Opportunities						
Change in:						
Improved	88	90	88	79	87	82
Gotten worse	0	0	0	5	2	4
Remained same	12	10	12	16	11	14
	(49)	(20)	(69)	(244)	(122)	(366)
Current situation:						
Very good	19	35	23	23	35	27
Pretty good	65	50	61	52	47	50
Fair	14	15	15	17	13	16
Poor	2	0	1	8	5	7
	(49)	(20)	(69)	(243)	(121)	(364)
Agriculture						
Change in:						
Improved	18	24	19	40	37	39
Gotten worse	51	53	52	33	39	35
Remained same	31	23	29	27	24	26
	(45)	(17)	(62)	(231)	(91)	(322)
Current situation:						
Very good	2	6	3	5	7	5
Pretty good	20	18	19	36	34	36
Fair	20	23	21	33	33	33
Poor	58	53	57	26	26	26
	(45)	(17)	(62)	(230)	(93)	(323)
Medical care and Health service						
Change in:						
Improved	63	32	54	62	65	63
Gotten worse	14	41	22	19	17	18
Remained same	23	27	24	19	18	19
	(56)	(22)	(78)	(264)	(126)	(390)
Current situation:						
Very good	12	5	10	25	30	27
Pretty good	39	27	35	34	31	33
Fair	28	27	28	23	21	22
Poor	21	41	27	18	18	18
	(57)	(22)	(79)	(268)	(125)	(393)
Welfare Programs						
Change in:						
Improved	60	76	65	62	65	63
Gotten worse	23	0	17	17	15	16
Remained same	17	24	18	21	20	21
	(48)	(17)	(65)	(226)	(103)	(329)
Current situation :						
Very good	14	35	20	11	20	14
Pretty good	47	24	41	46	45	45
Fair	27	41	30	28	23	27
Poor	12	0	9	15	12	14
	(49)	(17)	(66)	(226)	(103)	(329)

Table 7. (Continued)

	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
Situation for Poor People						
Change in:						
Improved	78	80	79	74	77	75
Gotten worse	8	0	6	8	3	6
Remained same	14	20	15	18	20	19
	(51)	(20)	(71)	(256)	(122)	(378)
Current situation:						
Very good	14	10	13	9	11	10
Pretty good	44	50	46	45	46	45
Fair	26	25	25	35	32	34
Poor	16	15	16	11	11	11
	(50)	(20)	(70)	(253)	(123)	(376)
Law enforcement						
Change in:						
Improved	28	48	33	20	43	27
Gotten worse	35	24	32	38	24	34
Remained same	37	28	35	42	33	39
	(51)	(21)	(72)	(259)	(120)	(379)
Current situation :						
Very good	2	18	7	2	9	4
Pretty good	30	18	26	27	33	29
Fair	22	50	31	31	37	33
Poor	46	14	36	40	21	34
	(50)	(22)	(72)	(258)	(121)	(379)
Obedience to Laws						
Change in:						
Improved	15	14	15	20	27	22
Gotten worse	48	43	47	38	31	36
Remained same	37	43	38	42	42	42
	(52)	(21)	(73)	(258)	(124)	(382)
Current situation :						
Very good	0	9	3	4	5	4
Pretty good	21	29	23	33	36	34
Fair	44	43	44	37	41	38
Poor	35	19	30	26	18	24
	(52)	(21)	(73)	(257)	(124)	(381)
Transportation (Roads)						
Change in:						
Improved	56	81	63	71	75	73
Gotten worse	32	10	26	18	16	17
Remained same	12	9	11	11	9	10
	(57)	(21)	(78)	(274)	(124)	(398)
Current situation :						
Very good	0	19	5	6	11	8
Pretty good	40	43	41	49	43	47
Fair	32	19	28	26	22	25
Poor	28	19	26	19	24	20
	(57)	(21)	(78)	(274)	(124)	(398)

Table 7. (Continued)

	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
Income						
Change in:						
Improved	70	90	76	79	81	79
Gotten worse	4	0	3	3	5	4
Remained same	26	10	21	18	14	17
	(50)	(20)	(70)	(251)	(119)	(370)
Current situation :						
Very good	6	15	9	8	17	11
Pretty good	41	55	45	50	52	51
Fair	49	25	42	34	22	30
Poor	4	5	4	8	9	8
	(51)	(20)	(71)	(252)	(119)	(371)
Job Opportunities						
Change in:						
Improved	33	29	31	47	45	47
Gotten worse	25	28	26	26	22	24
Remained same	42	43	43	27	33	29
	(52)	(21)	(73)	(260)	(122)	(382)
Current situation :						
Very good	0	5	1	3	4	3
Pretty good	18	9	16	26	24	26
Fair	39	24	35	26	31	27
Poor	43	62	48	45	41	44
	(54)	(21)	(75)	(261)	(121)	(382)
Buying Power of Income						
Change in:						
Improved	26	15	22	26	23	26
Gotten worse	43	55	47	42	50	44
Remained same	31	30	31	35	27	30
	(51)	(20)	(71)	(259)	(118)	(377)
Current situation :						
Very good	2	0	1	1	0	1
Pretty good	22	21	22	24	25	24
Fair	59	42	54	43	43	43
Poor	17	37	23	32	32	32
	(51)	(19)	(70)	(259)	(116)	(375)
Religion						
Change in :						
Improved	48	45	47	36	61	44
Gotten worse	12	5	10	16	7	14
Remained same	40	50	43	48	32	42
	(50)	(22)	(72)	(248)	(122)	(370)
Current situation :						
Very good	34	55	40	22	40	28
Pretty good	36	36	36	48	44	47
Fair	26	9	21	22	12	18
Poor	4	0	3	8	4	7
	(50)	(22)	(72)	(246)	(122)	(368)

Table 7. (Continued)

	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
Recreational Opportunities						
Change in:						
Improved	42	45	43	45	52	48
Gotten worse	2	5	3	7	11	8
Remained same	56	50	54	48	37	44
	(41)	(20)	(61)	(236)	(120)	(356)
Current situation:						
Very good	0	15	5	6	13	8
Pretty good	29	5	21	30	21	27
Fair	37	40	38	29	33	30
Poor	34	40	36	35	33	35
	(41)	(20)	(61)	(236)	(120)	(356)
Public Utilities						
Change in:						
Improved	74	77	75	79	79	79
Gotten worse	2	0	1	4	4	4
Remained same	24	23	24	17	17	17
	(53)	(22)	(75)	(263)	(125)	(388)
Current situation:						
Very good	18	30	22	14	23	17
Pretty good	65	48	60	57	57	57
Fair	17	13	15	22	14	19
Poor	0	9	3	7	6	7
	(54)	(23)	(77)	(264)	(126)	(390)
Physical Environment						
Change in:						
Improved	14	16	15	19	25	21
Gotten worse	43	32	40	31	34	32
Remained same	43	52	45	50	41	47
	(49)	(19)	(68)	(254)	(122)	(376)
Current situation:						
Very good	10	11	10	15	16	15
Pretty good	31	26	30	37	36	37
Fair	35	37	35	29	25	28
Poor	24	26	25	19	23	20
	(49)	(19)	(68)	(254)	(122)	(376)
Public Housing						
Change in:						
Improved	36	57	42	71	82	75
Gotten worse	27	24	26	8	9	8
Remained same	37	19	32	21	9	17
	(55)	(21)	(76)	(244)	(124)	(368)
Current situation:						
Very good	6	5	5	8	18	11
Pretty good	26	24	25	49	49	49
Fair	29	33	31	29	19	26
Poor	39	38	39	14	14	14
	(79)	(21)	(75)	(243)	(123)	(366)

Table 7. (Continued)

	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
Opportunities for the Young People						
Change in:						
Improved	41	14	33	42	33	39
Gotten worse	11	18	13	20	21	20
Remained same	48	68	54	38	46	41
	(54)	(22)	(76)	(255)	(121)	(376)
Current situation :						
Very good	6	5	5	3	6	4
Pretty good	24	9	20	26	15	22
Fair	33	36	34	23	35	27
Poor	37	50	41	48	44	47
	(54)	(22)	(76)	(256)	(121)	(377)
Opportunities for Old People						
Change in:						
Improved	60	43	55	46	45	46
Gotten worse	11	5	9	12	12	12
Remained same	29	52	36	42	43	42
	(55)	(21)	(76)	(263)	(122)	(385)
Current situation :						
Very Good	7	14	9	7	10	8
Pretty good	36	19	32	33	31	32
Fair	46	43	45	29	31	30
Poor	11	24	14	31	28	30
	(55)	(21)	(76)	(263)	(121)	(384)
Opportunities for the Blacks						
Change in:						
Improved	64	75	68	64	74	68
Gotten worse	0	0	0	5	3	4
Remained same	36	25	32	31	23	28
	(25)	(16)	(41)	(133)	(93)	(226)
Current situation :						
Very good	12	29	19	13	19	16
Pretty good	56	53	55	49	46	47
Fair	24	12	19	23	25	24
Poor	8	6	7	15	10	13
	(25)	(17)	(42)	(132)	(94)	(226)
County As Place to Live						
Change in:						
Improved	62	57	60	58	76	63
Gotten worse	10	4	9	9	4	8
Remained same	28	39	31	33	20	29
	(58)	(23)	(81)	(274	(127)	(401)
Current situation :						
Very good	12	31	17	23	33	26
Pretty good	47	39	45	47	43	46
Fair	36	26	33	24	22	23
Poor	5	4	5	6	2	5
	(58)	(23)	(81)	(274)	(127)	(401)

Table 8. Opinion of Change in Quality of Life in own Family, 1973

Item	Perry County			4-County Total**		
	1973			1973		
	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
	-percent-			-percent-		
Rating of Family Situation .						
Five years ago:						
Very poor	11	4	9	9	10	10
Fair	12	7	11	21	14	18
Pretty good	30	27	29	28	26	27
Good	20	35	24	27	26	27
Very good	27	27	27	15	24	18
	(64)	(26)	(90)	(305)	(139)	(444)
At present :						
Very poor	5	0	3	5	2	4
Fair	6	0	4	11	3	8
Pretty good	33	23	31	39	29	36
Good	27	39	30	25	36	29
Very good	29	38	32	20	30	23
	(66)	(26)	(92)	(310)	(141)	(451)
Changes in Family Situation						
Over Past 10 Years :						
Much better off	14	22	16	16	26	19
Somewhat better off	43	48	44	41	41	41
About the same	33	26	31	30	27	29
Somewhat worse off	3	4	4	8	6	8
Much worse off	7	0	5	5	0	3
	(58)	(23)	(81)	(273)	(127)	(400)

Table 9. Opinions of Change in Quality of Life in the United States, 1973

Item	Perry County			4-County Total**		
	1973			1973		
	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total	O.C.*	N.C.*	Total
	-percent-			-percent-		
Life in the United States						
Getting better	29	50	35	27	34	29
Getting worse	29	19	26	28	20	26
Staying about same	13	16	14	22	21	21
Some better, some worse	29	15	25	23	25	24
	(66)	(26)	(92)	(304)	(136)	(440)

50-12-73